

were superbly trained and very experienced at destroying everything in their path. The Luftwaffe, as the German Air Force was called, had already devastated most of Europe.

During those early years of World War II, they were the shock troops sent against Hitler. They opened a second front against the Nazis, long before the invasion of Europe. They tied-up hundreds of thousands of German troops, manning more than 10,000 anti-aircraft guns. By the admission of Hitler's armaments czar, Albert Speer, the second front "was the greatest battle lost by the German side."

Massive air battles followed, involving both fighters and bombers, and more than 26,000 of the Mighty Eighth lost their lives. More than 18,000 were wounded and over 28,000 became Prisoners of War in the valiant defense of our country. Despite the heavy losses they suffered, The Mighty Eighth established the enviable record of never, never being turned back by enemy action.

The ferocious war that was waged by the Royal Air Force and the Eighth AAF before D-Day, gave the Allied Forces complete superiority over the Normandy Beaches. They created the conditions that helped lead to the success of the D-Day landings. On the morning of June 6, 1944, some 1,250 bombers from the Eighth Air Force struck beach targets in preparation of the invasion. Throughout the day, all operational Eighth Air Force fighters provided air cover and attacked both road and rail targets.

At the end of the war, 90 percent of Germany's infrastructure was demolished. The oil industry was demolished, and the transportation systems were in pieces. With the help of The Mighty Eighth, the Luftwaffe was destroyed!

Their exploits added a glowing volume to the chronicles of military history but it came at a terrible cost. What they endured saved the lives of thousands and thousands in the ground forces. They made the invasion of Europe possible.

The Mighty Eighth, played a vital role in the elimination of a deadly threat from the Nazi plague. This is the legacy of The Mighty Eighth, many of whom are no longer with us. We honor these aging heroes because they preserved freedom for us, their children and for generations to come.

#### INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 3156, THE TECH FLEX BILL

**HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFEL**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 28, 1999*

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise regarding an issue important to the students, teachers, and educators in the 13th District of Pennsylvania.

When I was first elected to Congress, I decided to embark on a deliberate strategy to get to know the schools in my community. I wanted to hear directly from educators how their schools were doing and what their needs were.

To get the best feedback, I sent out an education survey to every school in the district and set up a series of roundtable discussions

open to parents, teachers, principals, and superintendents.

One of the most important things I learned was that the schools in my district all placed a high priority on educating children using the best technology available. For this, I applaud them.

I also learned that on average, my schools are doing well in terms of computer hardware, with a good number of computers available to both teachers and students.

But the schools need help providing additional opportunities for training teachers to use that hardware and integrate the tools of the information age into everyday classroom learning. Teachers want more training in technology.

And the educators explained to me that they face a key obstacle: while technology training courses have been available, too many teachers find it impossible to get away from the classroom to attend the trainings because of a lack of substitute teachers.

Is that not ironic? The training teachers need is in sight, but they simply cannot get to it.

To overcome this disconnect, yesterday I introduced H.R. 3156, the Teacher Training in Technology Flexibility Act (Tech Flex).

Tech Flex would add new flexibility to the use of funds under technology training programs for teachers, allowing local school districts to hire substitutes, provide teachers with paid release time, and provide other incentives to overcome barriers to accessing technology training.

The bill would do so by amending the Technology for Education Act of 1994 to clarify that release time and incentives are permissible and encouraged expenditures under existing teacher technology training programs.

"Release time and other incentives" includes leave from work, providing for a substitute, payment for travel expenses, and stipends to encourage teachers and other school personnel to participate in training on the use of technology in education.

Under the bill, school districts could apply for a competitive grant under the state-administered Technology Literacy Challenge Fund and the federally-administered Technology Innovation Challenge Grant and use the resulting funds for release time and incentives, among other authorized activities.

This would allow teachers to break away from class and attend these important technology training courses.

To close, Mr. Speaker, this bill would help overcome a real impediment to the professional development of teachers in technology and allow students to get the most out of the hardware investments made by our schools, and I ask my colleagues' support.

#### FOODVILLE USA

**HON. BARNEY FRANK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 28, 1999*

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, while many of us privately grumble from time to time about the directions in which Congressional districting takes us, it is also the case that this process can introduce Members to places with which they were insufficiently fa-

miliar. In my own situation, in 1981, the Massachusetts Legislature drastically revised my district and sent me in exactly the opposite geographic direction from where I was situated after my first election. While this exercise in creative cartography was in fact meant to be something done to me, it turned out to the surprise of everyone, including myself, to be one of the best things that ever happened for me. Quite aside from how it worked out politically, it brought me into close and continuous contact for the past 17 years with the people, places, and activities in Southeastern Massachusetts, and this contact has been a source of education, stimulation, and enjoyment for me ever since.

Among its great attractions, Southeastern Massachusetts is becoming an increasingly important gastronomic center. The presence of the fishing industry in New Bedford has led to a great deal of creative cooking of seafood. The large number of Portuguese-Americans, including a continuous flow of immigrants from the Azores and other parts of Portugal, has also enriched the local culture in many ways, including in the food that is offered.

I was very pleased to see a recent article in the Boston Herald take full account of these trends, and as an example of one of the somewhat still hidden assets of a part of Massachusetts I am very proud to represent here, I ask that the Boston Herald article be reprinted here.

#### FOODVILLE, USA

Massachusetts' tourist havens seem to be well known and well defined. You head to the Berkshires for music and mountains, Cape Cod for beaches and lobsters, Cape Ann for beaches and witches.

But where do you go for wonderful ethnic food, a professional cooking school, a gourmet-food outlet that carries nearly any food-stuff you can think of, a vibrant farming community, a winery and an unspoiled shoreline that yields freshly caught seafood?

That would be southeastern Massachusetts, a sometimes-ignored region that's emerging as the foodiest corner of the commonwealth. From the Portuguese restaurants of Fall River and New Bedford down to the farms and coastal villages of Westport and Dartmouth, near the Rhode Island border, there's plenty here to draw those interested in locally grown and produced food and wine.

That's especially true this weekend, when the Westport Harvest Festival will be underway. Use that as an excuse to explore and eat your way down toward the coast.

Start your day at Sid Wainer & Son in New Bedford. Henry Wainer, the firm's current president, is a third-generation produce man; his grandfather started the company in 1914. Wainer has long supplied many of the country's—and the world's—top restaurants with fresh produce, and Henry Wainer is particularly proud of what he has done to diversify and improve the region's selection of fruits and vegetables.

"I was the first to bring mesclun in," he says.

But Wainer's vision has taken the company way beyond its produce-stand roots. Six years ago, he opened a retail gourmet outlet, offering the same products his restaurants clients buy. "This area has a lot of talented people who eat out and entertain, and a vast number of people who love to cook," he says, by way of explaining his rationale for opening the store.

And this is a must-see for those who love to cook. "We've got everything," says Wainer sweepingly. As he escorts a visitor